The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,573. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail about 10th May.

THE Splendid fast-sailing British Ship EXCELSIOR A. I. 5 years, 682 Tons Register, WM. SANDERSON, Commander. This ship will be found a first-rate Conveyance for Passengers.

For Passage apply to
Bombay, 21st April 1863. WM. NICOL & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

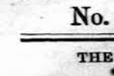
THE A 1 Fast-sailing Iron Ship EDITH BYRNE, classed for 20 years with the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, 743 Tons Register, is open for Charter to any European or American Ports. She has just arrived after a splendid passage of 103 days from Liverpool and has invariably turned out her Cargo in good order, she will be ready to receive Cargo immediately. For particulars, apply to J. S. MOORE & Co.
No. 1, Church Lane.

FOR HAVRE.

(Calling at Falmouth to land Passengers.)

THE A 1 British-built Clipper Ship PUDSEY DAWSON, THOS. BAKER, Lieut. R.N.R., Commander, to sail on or about 20th May. For Passage apply to B. H. CAMA, Esq. or to the Commander on board.

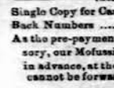
DIVING APPARATUS.



C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 8 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of £1 10s. 0d., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *Children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Rates of Railway tickets for the journey through with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHER & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

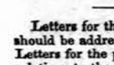
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANVULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at noon precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 noon.

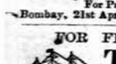
For First Class Passage apply to,
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamers Office, Bazaar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first Class Passengers.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. L. TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, 9th instant, at 3 P.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths,

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Casseneres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Coats.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Kilwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

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Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Horsick Shikra, Kilwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Neneggery, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, so Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

T. K. HATFIELD, Master.

At Cursetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Edith Byrne*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain WHITEWAY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

J. S. MOORE & Co.
Agents for the *Edith Byrne.*

Bombay, 30th April 1863.

NOTICE TO THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER S. S. "SINGAPORE."—Consignees of Cargo from China, are requested to clear their Goods from the S. S. *Singapore* before the 9th instant, otherwise they will be landed at the Custom House at their risk and expense. This is necessary as the Ship sails again for China on the 14th instant.

G. A. GRAINGER,
Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 6th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Auchneagh*, Captain PROPHET, from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain PROPHET will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Agents for Captain PROPHET.

Bombay, 6th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Americana*, W. POTTS, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they came to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of Packages, after they have left the Ship's side.

All landing orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to our Office for countersignature.

MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for Captain POTTS.

Bombay, 2nd May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Fleur-de-lis*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Fleur-de-lis*

Bombay, 4th May 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ship *Alexandra*, arrived in Bombay harbour on 5th instant, and entered on the 6th. Agreeably to the terms of the Charter she is ready to discharge her Cargo of Iron. Consignees are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo, or it will be landed at their expense and risk.

A. C. PETTERSSON, Commander.

NOTICE.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES FETE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' FETE, will be received by the Undersigned at Bombay, and such Gentlemen as have already subscribed towards it, are requested to pay the amount of their Subscription into the Bank of Bombay as soon as practicable.

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE.

Bombay, 20th April 1863. Secretary.

MR. FREDERIC VIX is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 1st May 1863.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. S. H. DAVID, a Partner with me, the business will, on and after this date, be carried on under the name and style of N. J. ABRAHAM & Co.

N. J. ABRAHAM.

Bombay, 29th April 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive Offers up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of Repairs to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

B. H. COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FIFTH CALL OF THE THIRD ISSUE.—Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders of this Company are required to pay a FIFTH CALL of Rupees 1,000 per Share on the Third Issue in the Commercial Bank of India, within 21 days from the date hereof, where the usual receipts will be granted for the same.

By Order.

Bombay, 25th April 1863.

NOTICE

SATYABHAMABAI (Messrs. VENAYAK MOROJI) & Co., Pawnbrokers, General Contractors, and Merchants.

VENAYAK MOROJI, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April 1863.

SYKES & Co.—COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS—Beg to intimate that they have opened a place in the Fort for the sale of General Merchandise and every description of Photographic Material.

Now on sale a number of beautiful specimens of stained Glass-ion, engraved with Views of India, Native Costumes, &c., from Photographs taken here.

Hummum Street, 25th April 1863

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
G. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

HAIR DYE,

J. ROBINSON, Hair Cutter and Perfumer from Truefitts, Bond Street, London, having had great experience in hair dying, begs to offer his services to the public of Bombay, 4, Medow Street, Fort.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 33, Medow Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co. Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

N. B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately rated.

Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £100,000 (TEN LAKHS) IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £25 EACH.

Provisional Directors.

THE HON'BLE M. SCOTT, Esq.	H. BYNE, Esq.
R. MCILWRAITH, Esq.	R. HANNAY, Esq.
J. A. FORBES, Esq.	SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.
R. L. TRACEY, Esq.	

Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY AND HORE.
Treasurers.—MESSRS. NICOL & Co.
Secretary.—G. W. TERRY, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, a FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through this Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for this establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice assortment of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wood: alities, of different shapes and sizes, *Rs.* 1 to 3.

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THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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THACKER, VINING & Co.

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"The history of this glorious and successful expedition is contained in this volume. Wills behaved nobly. Those who care to trace two such specimens of humanity through misery to death must read the book.—*Reader.*

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wasn, Sattara, Mahabeshwar, Jeypore, Beejapore, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Kanhee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

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FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

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Bombay, 30th April 1863.

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An early application is desirable.

Bombay, 17th April 1863. H. BROOKE, Secretary.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink,

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 8th May 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight.....	2s.	1 1/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s.	1 3/16d.
Do. Document ...	Do. do.	2s.	1 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight.....		99½
Madras	30 days' sight		99
China	60 Do. do.		233 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	100 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	13 prem.
Commercial Bank ...	500	4 do.	26 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China ...	250	5 do.	78 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.....	11,000	1,893 per share.	Rs. 23,000 pah.
Colaba Press Co.....	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 pah.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs4,800p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-9	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shs ex.	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 325 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	
Colaba Land Co.....	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.....	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....		104
"	Loan 1835-36.....	98½
"	Loan 1842-43.....	
"	Loan 1854-55.....	
New Five per Cent. Loan		107½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		116½

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....	£3	0s. 0d. to £3	7s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2	5s. 0d. to £2	7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	7s. 6d. to £3	10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3	0s. 0d.	
To China.....			
To Clyde.....		No enquiry.	
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back.....	Rs. 20 offered.		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes.....	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Cavalries	"	290
Mexican Dollars.....	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf.....	"	16-7

(PRICES CURRENT (7th May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.).....	Rs.	477 to 480
New Dholleras, (ready)	"	460 to 462
New Bhowngger, (ready.).....	"	462 to 463
New Oomrawutee	"	410 to 412
Old Comptа.....	"	422 to 425
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	528 to 530
New Broach and Nuggar	"	415 to 416
New Varsvul	"	430 to 435
New Khandeish	"	405 to 407
New Poratchee	"	438 to 440
New Acotee.....	"	425 to 426
New Mangalore	"	438 to 440

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to 1,615.

SEEDS.—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-8 to 6-9 per cwt.
" Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 7-2 to 7-4
" Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... " 32 to 33
" " " 37 to 38
" Niger..... " 27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 5TH MAY, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 18th April 1863.	From 19th to 24th April 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62.....	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63.....	34,986	398	35,384
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62.....	...	...	*42
" 1862-63.....	4,315	3	4,318

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 28th Apr. 1863.	From 29th to 5th May 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*26,142½
" 1862-63 ...	32,459	1,529	1	33,988
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62...	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63...	4,246½	68	½	4,314½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 28th Apr. 1863.	From 29th to 5th May 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
[For 1861-62.....	25,988½	...	25,988½
" 1862-63.....	26,756½	186½	26,943
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62.....	34	...	34
" 1862-63.....	3,634½	23	3,654½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 29TH TO 5TH MAY 1863.

Of the Season 1861-62	Chests.
Per Steamer *United Service*	1
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *United Service*	209½
Total...	210½

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.
(Errors excepted)

E. L. JENKINS,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 6th May 1863.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	} 1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On receiving Government Paper on a safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight.....	frs.	2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-53	"	"
On Demand	" 2-50	"	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. H. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
" " " 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" " " 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" " " 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" " " 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland ..... } On demand ...	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland ..... }			

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfeoement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.		"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"

Circular Notes for theuse of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 11 day's sight.....} 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts unde £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
1Ditto at 4 ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto on demand ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	
" 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	
" 3 months' sight.....	2s.		
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	
" On demand.....	1s.	11¾d.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for dispatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so required, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Offices of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£611,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Penang.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at	1s.	11¾d.	do.
3 Do. ..... at	1s.	11¾d.	do.
2 Do. ..... at	1s.	11¾d.	do.
1 Do. ..... at	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On demand ..... at	1s.	11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe ustody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
April 2nd 1863. Agent.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 7	Telegraph	Bernard	Boardeaux, 12 Jan.
	Joachim Christian...	Peters	Mauritius 24 Mar.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
May 7	Coronet	Coveny.....	Liverpool.
	Maria Soames	Maclean.....	Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 7TH MAY 1863.
For London.

Paterson.—700 bags Linseed, 1,050 cwt., Cursondass Madowdass, 14 packages Sundries, Jehangir Nesserwanjee and Co.

Prince Consort.—600 bundles Coiryarn, 75 cwt., J. Sigg and Co. ; 100 chests Gum Arabic, 297½ cwt., Ebram Ramjee ; 201 bales Cotton, 703½ cwt., Stewart and Co.

Excelsior.—4 bales Cotton, 7¼ cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co. ; 4510 bales Cotton, 1,578½ cwt., Stewart and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Asspall Mooljee; 14 chests Chundroose, 27½ cwt., Govindram Luckmeram ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass ; 400 bags Coffee, 600 cwt ; Gaddum and Co.

Pride of the Ocean.—10 cases Sundries, W. and A. Graham and Co. ; 250 bags Linseed, 375 cwt., Cursondass Madewdass.

Wellington.—48 casks Cocoanut Oil, 207 cwt., Muncherjee Jamesjee and Sons ; 750 bags Surseeseed, 1,125 cwt., Fernandise ; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., F. Chambers.

For Liverpool.

Almora.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nangay Sodew.

Glenalva.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Havelock.—115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Jewraz Megjee and Co.

Otago.—130 bales Cotton, 405 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

The Shuffler.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., John, Clover and Co.

Black Eagle.—225 bales Cotton, 787 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

General Neil.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Lulloobhoy Manceklall; 250 bales Cotton, 876 cwt., Tickumjee Veiljee and Co.

Broughton Hall.—221 bales Cotton, 773½ cwt., Curumchund Pemchund.

South.—101 bundles Linseed, 50½ cwt. ; 224 bundles Khorasanceseed, 112 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Culloden.—900 bags Rapeseed, 1,350 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co. ; 150 bags Surseeseed, 225 cwt., Khutow Valljee.

Anna Dorothea.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Doongersy Gangjee.

Boldon Lawn.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy ; 1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Tudor.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha ; 50 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Canjee Ludha ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Framjee, Sands and Co.

Duncairn.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Belcoche.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cuilandass, Nesserwanjee and Co.

Ocean Empress.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Pairaz Luckmeedass.

Rhea Sylvia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Framjee, Sands and Co.

May Queen.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Dhurumsy Virjee.

Africana.—1,400 bags Surseeseed, 2,100 cwt., Vereeal Mulcoobhoy.

Feronia.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Khan Mpmud Hubib.

Henry Forney.—450 bundles Country Gall, 225 cwt., Khatesy Bakerchund.

Crescent.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt. ; 500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., F. Chambers.

Berbice.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Luckmonbhoy Cookabhoy.

Castilian.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Sewjee Souzpall ; 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Fulcher Cooper and Co.

Lillies.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Govinda Hurry.

For Havre.

Tyfon.—13 5 bales Cotton, 435 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

Pudsey Dawson.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Neptune Bride.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service.*—49 bundles Sharkfins 15 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs. ; 2 bundles Singaln, ½ cwt. 14 lbs., M. and Fazulbhoy : 287 pieces E. Teeth, 5 cwt. 2qr. 16 lbs., Mohmud Dama ; 461 bundles Sharkfins, 144 cwt., Premjeebhoy Jewraz : 21 bundles E. Teeth, 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs., Gowabhoy Samjee : 200 bundles Sharkfins, 62½ cwt., Curimbhoy Ebram ; 128 bundles Sharkfins, 39 cwt., Lalljee Hemraz ; 65 bundles Europe Lac, Nanjee Canjee ; 641 bundles Sharkfins, 199½ cwt. ; 159 bundles Fishmaws 49½ cwt., Buloo Vully Khan Momud ; 45 bundles Fishmaws, 14 cwt., Ssmjeebhoy Visram ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 178 bottles Quicksilver, 13,350 lbs., Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 1 case E. Teeth, 42 lbs. ; 2 packages Genda Horns, 8 cwt., Shaik Dawood Shaik Ahmud.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *United Service.*—20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492	Adelaide, Jardine.		
749	Art Union, Morrison.		
700	Birkby, Purdy.		
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co.		March 8
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.		
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.		March 3
531	Dovercourt, Heigho.		
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.		
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy.		
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.		Jan. 12
1987	Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co.		March 1
774	Malcraiz, Brickman.		
187	Maddon, Scals.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.		Feb. 4
497	Macy Sparks, Chase—J. N. Wadia & Sons.		Nov. 29
724	Macvsaure, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.		Dec. 24
814	Minnehaha, Morgan.		
950	Octavia, Bristow.		Feb. 14
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.		
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.		
492	Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co.		Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.		Feb. 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Bobert Frith & Co.		March 21
949	Wings of the Wind, Wyllie.		
	FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.		
905	Southern Light.		Jan. 24
	FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.		
1351	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.		Nov. 6
	FROM LIVERPOOL.		
1162	Africa, Bowie.		Dec. 9
994	Baron Renfrew, Thomas.		March 24
639	Barbara.		Feb. 14
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.		Feb. 11
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.		Feb. 11
668	Ceuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.		March 6
1119	Conten, Jennings—Coupland & Co.		Feb. 9
	Elias Beacke, Jackson.		March 9
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.		Dec. 7
1091	Elphalet Greeley, Cutter.		
1219	Fidelia, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.		Feb. 8
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.		Feb. 18
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.		Feb. 13
819	Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.		
1283	Lancastrian, Pearson.		
965	Margaret. Faulkner.		Feb. 9
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.		Feb. 22
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.		Jan. 7
958	Maximan, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co.		Dec. 5
1114	Negasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.		Feb. 13
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co.		
1157	Neptunes Bride, Kirby.		Feb. 9
1091

gard the criticism of the Department by the press, however exaggerated or wrong it is occasionaly."

The Press is bound to thank the Director General for his courtesy. He will find our complaints not so exaggerated, nor so often wrong, (if they have ever been before, which is more than we recollect,) since we find him and his subordinates prepared to pay courteous attention to all complaints courteously placed before them, either publicly or privately, for we believe we adopt now one course now another, as seems best for the occasion.

In the official year 1853-54 the total number of covers passing through the post office in a year was nineteen millions. It is now more than forty-six millions. The postage collections increase accordingly.

Upon the whole, after the Post Office in England, the best managed department in the British empire, we believe no Post Office in the world can be shown to be more efficiently and for its work, more economically carried on than our Indian Post Office: and the present Director General and the Post Masters General and Post Masters under him deserve great credit for having brought and for keeping the establishment in its present state of efficiency, the most generally useful of all our public institutions.

THE correspondence between the Nawab of Joonaghur and the new Political Agent in Kattywar, which we publish to-day, is of a nature to attract public attention. Major Keatinge writes in a strain not usual with Political Agents; but he conveys some good and sound instructions to the villains and harpies who now surround and sway that "sovereign prince," and it is impossible but that much good will come of all that is now passing in that unhappy and distracted country.

We have the best hopes for the developement of the resources of Kattywar from what Major Keatinge is now doing and proposing. He is engaged in a great and arduous work; difficulties will encompass him at every turn; but in the end success must certainly crown his honest endeavours.

IN continuation of the Notification No. 4A., dated 16th January last, the following approximate Statement of Receipts from Income Tax and the sale of Stamps, from November 1862 to January 1863, is published for general information :—

	Income Tax Collections.	Stamps Collections.	Stamp Receipts in 1858-59.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India..	310,511		30,285
Bengal	1412,915	1435,842	719,860
N. W. Provinces	693,752	602,127	328,614
Punjaub	92,904	223,919	100,834
Central Provinces	82,242	92,768	Included under Government of India and the North Western Provinces.
Madras	404,688	554,654	202,132
Deccan	6,988	16,465	Included under Government of India.
Bombay	700,612	813,253	211,899
Total	3704,612	3739,028	1593,624

N. B.—The Stamp Receipts in the corresponding period of the year 1858-59 is shewn in the last column.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Electric Telegraph.

GALLE, *2nd May*, 5-30 P.M.

Steamer *Mary Grant*, sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, *3rd May*, 8-50 A.M.

Steamer *Nubia*, from Singapore anchored.

NEWS-LETTER.

KATTYWAR AFFAIRS.

IT is with great pleasure, Mr. Editor, that I write to inform you that our *Kattywar Gazette* has appeared, and when one comes to consider the difficulties that it has had to contend with as regards obtaining workmen, I think you will allow that the get up is not to be despised by any manner of means. The matter you will notice, for I have sent you a copy, is purely official, but it gives one and all in the province an opportunity of knowing what is going on and at once does away with that absurd and ridiculous system of secresy which for years has been the bane of this agency, and which combined with the employment of only one caste in the agency tended more than any thing else to sustain the prejudicial influence of the Nagur Brahmins in this province. Now as you will above observe every thing is above board, and it will be impossible for any Sheristadar to write orders contrary to what he has been told; and as was done in a case in which a village which ought to have been made over to His Highness the Jam was owing to one of the Sheristadars written over to another party, and that too although the order for the village to be made over to the Jam came from Government. Our Political Agent is keen for opening up the country, and, if possible, establishing Post offices, he purposes, I believe, making a tram road from this to join at Limree, the one which is to come to that place from Gogo via Palitana, and it will be of great use to the country if Government will agree to his propositions which I fancy they will. I have often thought lately that the Secretariat people must be very much astonished at the different policy now pursued to what was formerly done and wonder why it was not before adopted. A good system too is being adopted by our present Political Agent in communicating more with the chiefs direct in place of through their karbarees, and a measure of this kind will go far to make them take an interest in the affairs of their own estates and do away with a great deal of the dissipation which has hitherto been so much the practice among them, and which one cannot be much astonished at when you consider how little it was the custom for them even to be referred to in anything regarding their property, the karbaree being in fact the person who was made responsible. A great procession passed through here the other day which turned out to be from Naowanuggur on their way to Bhownuggur to bring up another wife for His Highness the Jam, who, I believe, makes No. 10. Most people find one quite as much as they can manage and even more very often, but I suppose the Jam has some potent way of keeping the female members of his family in order and can therefore afford to take a few extra wives to himself.

Another charge of bribery has, I hear, been sent to the Political Agent, it comes from the Pallyad Katties, and is, if all reports are true, a most clear case, the enquiry has commenced into the charge brought by the Jeytpoor people and you may easily imagine how eagerly the case is watched by the people of the country, many of whom are only waiting to see how this turns out to bring forward their complaints. Since I began this I hear that the disreputable female whom I mentioned in one of my late letters as having left His Highness the Nawab has again gone back to Joonaghur. His Highness having insisted upon either having her back, being allowed to join the Bhadenpour lady of his family else joining his mother, I believe he even went so far as to throw stones towards the apartments of the Bhadenpoor lady, and consequently those blackguards who are about him sent off sowars one after the other to recall the natch girl, who has, as I say, gone back, she has though taken the precaution to take back none of the money or jewels with her, but sent them over to her country with her family, on her way back she was met by that good man Anundjee who gave her a conveyance of his own to take her to Joonaghur. This said Anundjee is now in here for what purpose it is hard to say, but one may feel quite certain for no good. He has had one or two interviews I believe with the Political Agent, and I was sorry to hear that two of the assistants accompanied him to his house, they can hardly know the bad effect their going to this man's house has or they would not I should fancy have acted as they did; but this man though doubtless they only went with a view of selling pieces of wood that he had brought in with him is one who will give out all sorts of false reports about his having influence over these gentlemen, and to confirm that he will boast of their visit to him for he does nothing without some sinster object. I hear that a few days ago the Political Agent allowed him to visit him before office hours, this I would tell that officer was unwise, for if once the people get the idea that Anundjee can visit him when others can not he will find it hard to convince them that he is not misled by this villain and in disabusing their minds of the Nagur influence.

FASSENAGLOID.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.

(From the Kattywar Political Agency Gazette, April 30.)

(After Compliments.) Anundjee Amurchund has informed me that upon your (honor's) arrival in this Province you having perceived the delay which took place in the adjudication of certain cases as well as the useless labour they entailed; and having determined, with a view to the speedy settlement of cases now outstanding, and such as may hereafter be brought up for adjudication, to prepare a concise Code of Laws for the use of this Province, on the model of those in force in Hindustan, and to proceed in accordance therewith; forwarded to me copies of the Civil Procedure Act XXI. of 1859 and the Criminal Codes of 1860-61; and that it is your desire that the business of the country should be conducted in accordance with the spirit of the above acts; and Jemadars Saly Hindee and Jumal Khan have moreover made me a similar communication, and have intimated that the above is, in substance, your intention.

Further, at the same time with the above copies of Acts, I received from my agent (at Rajkote) a copy of the "Shera" which your honor issued on the 28th February, expressing your intention of receiving subject's petitions, yads, &c., upon stamped papers from that day forward, in anticipation of the sanction of the Bombay Government.

Now it is desirable to attempt to improve the administration of justice in the country in accordance with the established customs thereof; but to do so by imposing upon this independent Moolukgeeree State, (Moolukgeeree taba na Rajesthan) the Laws and Stamp Duties in force in the Zillah Districts appears to me improper; (ghat purtoo pooroo antoo nathi) my subjects are opposed to it; for the above reasons, therefore, I, too, am opposed to it; and your honor (Sirkar) should not act in this matter without (my) assent.

The state of the question will be understood from the following observations :—

1. In this Province of Kattywar, the tribute of the double Sirkar (the Peishwa and Guicowar) as also the Joonaghur Zortulbee, have been levied from time immemorial; and when Colonel Walker came in the year 1808, he fixed the said tribute in perpetuity, and guaranteed that they should be so levied for the future, and that the disputes of the Chiefs one with another should be heard and settled; and thus it has remained up to the present time. To introduce now, after so many years, the laws of the "Khalsa" territories into this "Moolukgeeree" territory, is tantamount to a breach of the above guarantee.

2. Likewise in the treaty of Bassein in the year 1803 fixing the relations of the British Government with this Province, the two points mentioned in the above paragraph only are specified: now, should this fact be lost sight of, and the contemplated changes take place, it will be tantamount to a breach of the said treaty.

3. There are other agencies and residencies besides that of Kattywar, and in those the administration of justice is conducted on the principle in vogue in native States; why then should the system now in force here be altered, and the Regulations introduced?

4. In paras, 6 and 11 of the proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the occasion of her assumption of the direct Government of India, after the decease of the Company's rule, dated 1st November 1858, it is written, "that the engagements entered into by the Honorable Company will be strictly observed." Moreover that the rights and "Wuhiwut," enjoyed from ancient times by us, (the Native Princes) shall be preserved in their integrity as they are at present. If, however, the new system which you propose to introduce comes into force, it will be tantamount to a nullification of the above proclamation.

5. It is believed that your honor intends to entertain in the civil courts of the Agency the petitions of subjects' (ryots). In this Zillah it is not the custom to receive the petitions of such direct; should this custom be infringed, it will amount to a negation of my sovereignty and authority.

6. It appears to be your honor's principal object in reversing present customs and introducing a new system; which, to lessen as much as possible the pressure of work; but this is not the only remedy at hand. The cause of this pressure of work which your honor observes is this—that the parties in cases which have already been decided by their Chiefs, or are under consideration, carry their false complaints to the Political Agent, and the same are listened to by him; and also that subjects, instead of bringing their complaint in the first instance before their Chiefs, lay it direct before the Agency; and for their own ends, setting aside former engagements, enter into a course of chicanery in the Agency courts, and cause inquiries to be made whence arise needless delays. But if, according to the engagements of A.D. 1808, ear be not given to the complaints of subjects, there is no reason why the mass of cases should not soon decrease; besides there are many ways of shortening work without Regulations and Stamp Duties.

Having taken the above paras. into your consideration, as also Colonel Walker's guarantee, the treaty of Bassein and the proclamation of Her Gracious Majesty, (you will see that) it is not proper that these engagements should be broken by introducing Regulations and levying Stamp Duties in this Moolukgeeree Province: therefore you should lay aside (mohkuf raksho) this intention; but if this cannot be done without a reference to the Bombay Government, then please to forward this paper with your favorable opinion to that Government.

The NUWAB'S Mark or Cypher.
(True Translation,)
G. B. COULSON, Assistant Political Agent.

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE NUWAB OF JOONAGHUR.

(After Compliments.) On the 31st ultimo I received your Highness' letter of 22nd of that month, and at subsequent dates I have been addressed by several of the Chiefs of the western States of Kattywar, including Porebunder and Nowanuggur, in almost exactly the same terms. I have purposely delayed my reply as I wished to be in possession of all communications on this matter, to enable me to answer fully the objections raised to my measures.

2. On my first visit to Kattywar, before I received charge of the Agency, I ascertained that there were in the Province thirteen States possessing First and Second Class powers of Jurisdiction, and that they had neither regular Courts nor any written Laws or Regulations for the administration of Justice. I procured copies of the Indian Penal Code, and of the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and requested all my Assistants to conduct their duties as much as possible according to the spirit of these Acts; I also forwarded copies to your Highness and to other Chiefs, but I nowhere mentioned that it was my intention to introduce the Regulations into Kattywar: on the contrary, I have spent many hours in conversation with the ministers of different States explaining to them my policy and my intention of almost absolutely abstaining from interference in the internal economy of States. But I have stated to all, and I beg again to repeat to your Highness, that the only way in which you can obtain permanent exemption from such minute guidance as you have hitherto been subjected to from this Agency is, by making vast improvements in the administration of your country.

3. I am disappointed that, after lengthened discussions with your Highness' minister, with two of your personal companions and jemadars, and lastly with yourself, my views seem as little understood and my assertions as little trusted as if I had not explained myself at all.

I have removed from your Highness' territory many attachments which had been imposed from this Agency; I have taken off my file whole classes of cases which I considered to belong to your jurisdiction; but you still think it necessary in your first para. to remind me of the leading features of Colonel Walker's Settlement, and to state that, "to introduce, after so many years, the laws of the Khalsa territories into this Moolukgeery country, is tantamount to a breach of the above guarantee."

4. Still assuming this intention on my part, you proceed to remind me in your second para. that my conduct is opposed to the terms of the treaty of Bassein. Your Highness has in this instance also needlessly sought an occasion to reproach me with a desire to break through engagements: the Province of Kattywar is not even casually mentioned in the treaty to which you allude.

5. Your third para. is merely a repetition of former statements.

6. You have utterly misquoted Her Most Gracious Majesty's proclamation of 1st November 1858 in your fourth para, and I earnestly recommend your Highness to perusit it carefully.

I believe that, in common with many others in this country, you have read that document to mean that the whole administration of the Empire is to remain stationary for the future; this is a most dangerous error.

7. The fifth para of your letter requires a more detailed reply.

There are now under this Agency nearly 400 distinct jurisdictions, and the estates are almost all divided into many separate plots of land; there are also several hundred villages held in partnership by different States. The consequence of such an intermixture of jurisdictions is naturally that there are yearly thousands of cases to be decided between their subjects.

It has hitherto been the custom only to receive plaints in the names of Chiefs. When the subject of one State suffered wrong in another, the plaintiff could not himself apply for justice to the courts of this Agency.

The effect of this arrangement has been that the most petty cases have become points of honor between States, and that simple complaints affecting personal interests only, have been magnified into political causes. Your Highness is doubtlessly aware that the files of my Assistants' courts shew thousands of unadjusted complaints, and that since my arrival I have been engaged in settling causes of upwards of 20 years' standing.

These facts will, I trust, convince you that, in directing my Assistants to receive petitions in the name of individuals where personal interests only are concerned, I have not needlessly opposed your wishes. I am on the contrary most anxious to meet them whenever it is possible to do so; and as this question is evidently misunderstood by many Chiefs besides your Highness, I am willing to submit my views to yours by making the following rule, viz :—

That whenever your Highness considers that one of your subjects has not met with justice whilst prosecuting a case in his own name in my Assistants' courts, I will receive an appeal in the matter in your name, or in the name of the State of Joonaghur.

This must convince you that I have no desire whatsoever to interpose my authority between you and your subjects.

8. The same reasons that have rendered it necessary to make the above alteration in our procedure, have made it expedient to demand the payment of an institution fee in cases where individual interests only are concerned, and which are not of a political nature.

I am aware that a cry has been raised that any person paying an institution fee thereby subjects himself to the regulations; and that in bringing forward this measure I wish to annihilate the independent jurisdiction of the Chiefs of Kattywar. I cannot of course control the fears of the mass of ignorant and interested persons who surround this Agency and prey upon the talookdars, but I exceedingly regret to find that they have influenced your Highness; that you believe their assertions in preference to mine; and that you seem to have no confidence that Government will extend to you and to your territory the liberal policy they pursue towards the other Princes and Chiefs in India.

9. Having touched on all the subjects brought forward in your letter, I wish once more to assure you officially, as I have already done in conversation and through your minister, that it is the wish of Government not to interfere in the internal management of your State, and that it is my earnest desire to carry out this policy to its fullest extent.

But is not your Highness aware that there is a power which rules princes, upsets governments, and laughs at political agents? It is called Public Opinion; and if you continue to surround yourself with persons who are absolutely ignorant of passing events; to keep your country without Courts of Justice, and without written Laws; and to mould your administration by tradition of the year 1808—Public Opinion will crush you.

10. You have requested me to transmit your letter to the Government of Bombay if I should not think fit to comply with the requests it contains; I cannot do so, for its tone is objectionable throughout; and I must in conclusion assure your Highness that I shall require a more courteous and a better considered style of communication if we are to correspond, as I trust we shall do, on terms of amity.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote, 16th April 1863.

RAWUL PINDEE, *April* 17.

WHILE you are being stifled with the April heat of Calcutta we are here enjoying the most charming weather. As yet there is not a trace of a punkah, nor will such necessary evils come into play for another three weeks at least. India becomes another country when one gets to a rtation where the weather is only troublesome for three or four months at most, and during the rest of the year the climate almost equals that of England. In December and January it is so bitterly cold all day; that no amount of fires seems to give a house warmth; such a cutting cold blast blows, that the Mall is almost deserted by carriages as ladies prefer walking to riding; and people go about all day as if there was no such thing as a sun at all. Even now cloth clothes are worn with comfort in the mornings, which are bracing and sharp. There have been also one or two attempts at gaiety. Cricket has just been given up, and, indeed, out-door amusements in the middle of the day would hardly answer. The racqet court is still under repair and so no beginning has as yet been made in that direction; but in a few days we hope to set to work. One or two subscription balls have taken place, which went off excellently. Its an odd thing that in a large station like Pindee, there should be no assembly-rooms and there is only one mess-house that would do for a ballroom. But when people are determined to dance, the dimensions of a room are not taken much into account, and no complaints have been made on the score of space, though crinoline here is as voluminous as it is anywhere. The 51st gave a very capital ball to the station a night or two ago, to celebrate the marriage of one of their officers. Their mess-house was ornamented in a very tasteful manner with the usual insignia of war, the colours drooping at one end of the room, amid on these might be read the name of many a famous battle. Supper was outside in a tent, and I should say, some 100 people must have sat down to it. Afterwards dancing was again resumed, and we footed it merrily till after three o'clock. This, I fancy, will wind up our festivities. Every one seems going to Cashmere, or to Murree, or to England; and in a week or so the station will be half empty.

The rates of mortality in Pindee are, I believe, lower than they are in any other station in the plains. It might be as well, having caught your good station, to make the most of it. But only two English regiments are here, with two batteries of artillery. In such a splendid climate as this it seems a pity that more Europeans cannot be massed. Regiments seem to be sent here to pick up their strength after suffering by cholera and disease in other places, so as to enable them to undergo three years of Peshawur fever, which latter place every regiment that has been in Pindee is pretty well sure to take its turn at.

There is nothing, it will be allowed, very beautiful in Pindee itself, for there is hardly a tree that is of a respectable size; but the views from the station looking towards Murree, (only forty miles way) and the Pir Punjab in the distance, are everything a lover of nature could desire. Range after range of snowy heights stretch out, and the effect of the warm sunlight on these masses of white can perhaps be imagined, but description fails to give an idea of the effect produced.

We have, in fact, at Pindee what few other stations can boast of—a splendid climate for eight months in the year, a really bracing winter (not "cold weather" mind you) and a hill station not forty miles away. With all these you might fancy people would be satisfied; but no! There are actually men here who prefer the North-West Provinces and Bengal to the Punjab! However, every one to his taste. I should be glad enough to remain at Pindee for the rest of my stay in India, but such luck as that is not to be dreamt of.—*Calcutta Englishman, April* 29.

SIMLA, *24th April.*

"About 1,3000 young lads have been sent out in life by the agency of the Shoeblack Brigade; this one society employs 74 boys who earned last year 1,824*l*. They wear a red uniform, and are managed by ten lawyers in the temple and Clement's Inn, who, without a patron or a chairman, have carried on the work for 12 years in perfect harmony. The boys employed by this society are selected from 20 ragged schools in the district, and each of them continues his attendance at the particular school every day after his work, *as well as on Sundays*, affording a good example to his schoolmasters, and an object of abiding interest to the teacher of his class.' At home, then, in old England, the poor penniless, and possibly starving child is taught not only to work for and earn his own living, but also to respect and hallow the Sabbath; he attends his church and school and ceases, on that day, to work: and all work throughout the British Empire, excepting India, ceases on the Lord's Day. To us therefore who have so lately seen London, the greatest Babylon on earth, hushed in silence on the Sabbath-day, it seemed a strange sight when we see the operatives of this country employed and set to work by private individuals on that day. Elsewhere than at Simla we have seen the work of house-building on the Lord's Day, but we have no where seen it carried to such an extent and so persistently. As if it were in keeping with the *morale*, for which this place is so notorious, the Fourth Commandment is kicked out from the *khud*, and Christian gentlemen's smile amidst their operatives on the crest of the hill above; the religious principles with which most men are imbued would prompt them, it should seem, to pay their laborer his hire for six days, and as commanded by God, dismiss him for rest on the seventh. To say to their Marker—we employ the poor Hindoo because his creed is not as our creed and he does not reverence Thee nor Thy day of rest—can forsooth be but a miserable apology for the violation of so sacred a command; the instigator to crime is, surely, as culpable as the perpetrator, and those, therefore, who play upon the incredulity and bigotry of the natives of this country, and induce them to violate the Sabbath are themselves guilty of that very violation. Honor be to it for so causing—the Government causeth all governments to work to God's glory, except those, even in India, who have hitherto ignored the example set them, and also ignored the command of God, would do well henceforth to walk in the path which the Government has mapped out, and which any little boy in the Shoeblack Brigade would teach them. Cease, then, to labor and cease to cause to labor on the Sabbath-day.

There was a general holiday here on Monday last; all shops and public offices were closed; a royal salute was fired at early dawn: and the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark was celebrated by the whole community, for there were rejoicings and gatherings from the top to the bottom of the social scale. By way of celebration there was a ball at Government-house; from the mall to the portico, living lanterns, swung from poles, lighted the ascent; at 9 P.M. or shortly after, the honored guests began to assemble and at 10, the Viceroy and Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, received them with dignity and marked cordiality. The rooms at Government-house are small, that is small for a Governor-General; there was want of space for those assembled on this occasion, and consequently the fast dancers swept the wall-flowers and lookers-on into crowded corners. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff were present; among the very last to remain were the Viceroy, Her Ladyship, and Sir Hugh Rose; the band of the Governor-General kept the dance alive until 2 in the morn, when, after prolonged adieux, the music ceased, the lights were put out, and all wended their way homeward, under the twinkling stars of heaven, to their own lares. At Annandale there was cricketing and merry-making, and as we cast our eyes athwart the jovial concourse there gathered together, it appeared to us that more of Hindoo than of Anglo-Saxon blood rolled within the veins of the happy crowd; and so it should be, for a sable personage born of this country, sat amidst the nobles of our land, and witnessed the glorious, and happy event itself, an event which has been elaborately detailed in every English paper, and which we all, and the sable personages of Simla—celebrated right merrily.

On Tuesday, the 21st, the first matrimonial knot of the season was tied; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff formed the group invited to witness the ceremony; quiet grace and ease commingled with solemnity marked the event, just as if there were a greater influx of the joyous into the sad than the sad into the joyous; and so, perhaps, it always should be, for than this there is no other graver step in life, and not one other which carries with it such vital importance—vital, in truth, from the moment it is taken until death dissolves the bond which binds. Love should hold the bond in happy union, and if no little rift spring within the domestic lute, then—a tranquil fire-side with the woman of your heart seated by it, is the greatest good the gods can send us.'

On Wednesday last there was a large number of distinguished guests entertained at dinner at Government-house; among others was His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose.

A severe thunder-storm visited us on Thursday last and very heavy rain fell, and with weather, during the past week, has been altogether dull and oppressive. Mr. Murphy, Judge of the Small Cause Court, has already his hands full of business. Captain Babbage, A. Paujaubee, has been appointed to the charge of the treasury. The racqett-court and assembly-rooms have been purchased by Major Goad; and the wiirligig of Simla society is just commencing.—TRIO."—*Delhi Gazette, May* 25.

LOCAL.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their weekly meeting yesterday, raised the rates of discount two per cent all round.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.—The average prices of the fifth sale of Government opium held at Calcutta on the 6th nistant, were :—

Patna, Rs. 1,419-13-4.
Benares, Rs. 1,365.

THE mails for Kurrachee, Sind, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora, per steamer *Corringa*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday last, on the Kalbadevi Road, by which one of the rooms of a house belonging to one Hurrichund Crustnajee Josey was destroyed. The damage done to the property amounts to about six hundred rupees.

STATEMENT OF CRIMINAL PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE BOMBAY COUNTY JAIL.—Under sentence of hard labor 106 natives, without hard labor one native, transportation, 9 Europeans, Penal Servitude 4 Europeans, untried one European and 24 natives, total 145. Prisoners on the Civil Side, 37.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The first monthly meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institution for the year 1863-64 was held in their rooms over the Dockyard Gate, on the 5th instant at five o'clock P.M. Present Colonel Ballard the President, in the chair; Messrs. Hodgart, Colebrook, McArthur, Jamieson, Jones, and Hurrychund Sudassew (Secretary.)

The following Gentlemen being duly proposed and seconded were elected as Members of the Institution.

Senior Members—Messrs. J. Lawson, W. Green, J. Reynolds, H. Whitraw, J. H. Robertson, J Crawford, and J. B. Humble.

Withdrawn—Messrs. Farrar, Ellis, Leggatt, Mason, Daniel, and Tarleton.

THE Mortuary Return for the week ending the 5th instant, shows one more death than last week, namely, 430. Deaths from Cholera and measles remain nearly the same as last week, but still far above the mean of the last ten years, the latter particularly. Small-pox shows 60 to 69 of last week, the mean being only 28. Deaths from diseases of the respiratory system are 6 fewer than last week and the same number below their weekly average. There were 5 still-born during the week.

The following is a classified table of the casualties :—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	2	Fever	8
Cholera	0	Cholera	1
Other diseases	4	Measles	2
		Other diseases	15
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever	0	Fever	0
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	2	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Fever	116	Fever	10
Cholera	44	Cholera	0
Measles	29	Measles	2
Other diseases	88	Other diseases	10
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO AFRICANS.	
Fever	42	Fever	1
Cholera	9	Cholera	0
Measles	4	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	40	Other Diseases	2

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	60	28
Cholera	54	46
Measles	37	15
Fever	179	153
Nervous system	16	12
Vascular system	0	1
Respiratory system	15	21
Alimentary system	40	34
Cachexy	18	18
Accidents	6	4
Other diseases	5	9
Total...	430	341

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 5th April 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 17,159.			
Amount	Rs.	19,096	10 10
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	9,335	5 10
Total...	Rs.	28,432	0 8

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132¼ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 15,570.			
Amount	Rs.	7,025	6 6
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	2,917	13 5
Total...		9,943	3 11

CELEBRATION OF THE LATE HOLIDAY FETE IN HARBOUR.

IN our Monday's issue we were not able to give so full a descriptive account of the manner in which the shipping afloat in our noble harbour celebrated the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the day set apart for the occasion, but an obliging correspondent has kindly reminded us of this defect, and has at the same time sent us the following brief but lucid account which it gives us great pleasure to publish. Our harbour of Bombay with its one hundred and thirty first-class Indiamen and its countless native craft lying peacefully at anchor wore a very gay appearance on the day set apart to do honour to the marriage of Queen Victoria's eldest son and the Danish Princess

The sea kings daughter from over the sea
Alexandra.

indeed from the many coloured streamers with which the tall tapering masts were decorated, and the acres upon acres of bunting displayed, it was evident that Neptune's sons were not behind in doing honour to the occasion.

The thrilling accounts received from Home by the last Mail of course places every thing comparatively in the shade so far as display is concerned in this distant land, but the nature of the same differing as it does from those scenes at Home so well depicted in the *Illustrated London News*, was sufficient to make one's heart beat with pride and thank his stars that he was an Englishman. Here there was a magnificent fleet of merchant ships that might be equalled, but not surpassed by any in the world a fitting representative of our naval and asked what was wanted with his chest, and used power, and which any little boy in the Shoeblack Brigade would teach them. Cease, then, to labor and cease to cause to labor on the Sabbath-day.

That little spot which bears a well known name,

putting aside their working rig, dinning the cotton bale which poor Lancaster stands so much in need of, and dressed themselves in their gayest attire to do honour to the occasion; surely other nations must see and know

That we are a people bound by freedom to the throne.

Let us now take a look in the offing and see if we cannot give some little account of the fairy like scene around, but with such a vast number of craft it will be unnecessary to individualize where all bedecked themselves so gorgeously. Casting our eyes however to the prominent points, we perceive to the extreme Westward the magnificent imposing East Indiaman glorying in the historical name of *Tudor* looking as Catherine of France said her ancestors of old did, to wit,—

"The goodliest dumb creatures that ever she saw"

for she was dressed out neat and pretty; but what is that fluttering from the breeze between the main and mizen, that flag does not form a part of Marryatt's Code, no matter, Midshipman Easy sailed under petticoat colours, and why shouldn't we in our day *or any other man?*. Leaving her, we next notice the stately *Ajdaha*, the flirt who having only the day previously done away with the old love, had thus early begun with the new. Ah, you gentlemen of the Indian Navy take a look at the coquette, let them paint, plaster or Madam Rachael her she'll never look so well as when she proudly flew the Commodore's piece of red swallow tail at the main. A few of the other ships belonging to the late service were also dressed rainbow fashion, and looked remarkably well, testifying to the fact that notwithstanding untoward circumstances, discipline and good order had been kept up, and that they had *stuck to their colours to the last.* We pass lightly over the many small-fry clustering around the Apollo Bunder, all exhibited good taste, each was dressed with colours, many of them, with the larger craft, were flying the proper Danish flag, indeed all had extemporised contrivances to do duty for it which was more or less unlike that now flown by the modern Vikings. Abreast of the Government Dockyard we noticed several cotton loading vessels whose names are unknown to us, dressed out in their holiday bunting and whose symmetrical proportion and graceful outline did honour to their owners and the country from which they hailed. Here and there were a few specimens of the noble looking "Country ships" still keeping up the old tone, the Frigate like appearance of their ancestors, the Rangers of the China seas. But pardon reader a moment, for on a snow white deck there appears gracefully tripping up and down a crinoline, aye a moving garland, blush roses inclusive. Friend *Punch* might say what he likes, but that one look at Miss Futty Sula-am's lively forin' bright eyes, has completely cast his arguments against crinoline in the shade, and made your unworthy correspondent to be mindful of that well known song "The whole Hog or None," Hop-skip and a jump and here we are at Cross Island, Dear: Dear! Oh Dear!!! what is the meaning of this? There are no less than five splendid steam ships owned by the renowned P. & O. had lying lazily at anchor with not even a ring tow- of Moodee Bazar Road, was fully committed to take his ing. Have you journalists any place? have you any trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

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THE ILLUMINATIONS.

In the evening many of the ships in the harbour were tastefully illuminated with portfires, and countless blue lights with rockets, were seen flying about in all directions, one of the vessels the most conspicuous was that fine ship the *Pride of the Ocean*, which, deeply laden with cotton and on the eve of her departure, "Homeward bound," looked extremely well; she had numerous blue lamps running from her stern up the several yard arms to the mast head truck, seemingly to resemble a whole host of blue tailed flies come to break their vengeance on Dave Carson of great notoriety. The *Pehlwan* had several large red lights distributed about her, and at 8 P.M. precisely, another thirty-two pounder was fired from the *Pottinger*, and almost before the thundering sound came booming along over the silvery waters of the bay, the mariners as before simultaneously burnt blue lights at their yard arms, whilst numerous rockets were fizzing through the air, and whizzing upwards, burst into a magnificent shower of varied colours, at the same moment long lines of fire seemed suddenly to rush along the rigging and up the masts and to stream through every portlay as though the *Bombay* were to sail the next tide; the letter A formed very tastefully in her fore rigging with lamps, but that noble steam ship the *Jeddo* was the most successful with the *Prince of Wales'* feathers formed by rockets. At gun fire 9 o'clock, a great number of rockets were let off near the Apollo Bunder, but after this time lights began to look heavy, as if they couldn't help it, and burning a blue light here and there, went quietly out. The only thing to be regretted is that such a sight was not witnessed by the inhabitants of such a place as Waterview Bay, Australia, or by the dear bright eyes of the Maids of Merry England at some of our fashionable watering places at Home. It is a matter of much satisfaction and congratulation to think that all the rejoicing and displays afloat were devoid of any accident, and that not the slightest occurrence took place to mar the festivities of the day which had been set aside to celebrate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A CORONER'S Inquest was held at the European General Hospital, Fort George, on the 5th instant, before Dr. Reid, the Coroner for Bombay, touching the death of a seaman named William Roberts of the barque *Recorder*, of Liverpool. From the evidence of the first officer it appeared that it was the usual thing when shipping cotton to roll it into the hold giving the warning "stand from under" which was done on Monday last on the occasion of the deceased meeting with the accident of being struck by one of the bales, and it was owing to his heedlessness in replying "all clear" that he received any injury.

Assistant Surgeon Dymock stated, that he had treated the deceased, who complained of pains in the bowels, caused, as he had stated, by being struck with a cotton bale while working in the hold of his ship. From a post mortem examination he found that the cause of death was inflamation of the bowels, which was a likely result of such an injury.

Verdict.—Died of inflamation of the bowels caused by having been struck with a bale of cotton on board the barque *Recorder*, of Liverpool.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—7TH MAY 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

EMBEZZLEMENT AND INSUBORDINATION.—William Winters, John Baker and Frederick Lawrance, three European seamen of the ship *Dalkeith*, were brought up charged with embezzling three bottles of g

BENGAL.

CAPTAIN G. WARD, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, has been appointed Brigade Major at Agra, vacant, we believe, under the operation of the five-year order.—*Englishman, April 29.*

LIEUTENANT MAY, of the Quarter-master General's Department, has come down to the Presidency, to take charge of the office just vacated by Major Garden, pending the arrival of Major Lumsden from Peshawur.—*Id.*

THE death of Major John Palmer Caulfield, which took place at Benares on the 14th or 15th of the present month, will call forth many a sincere expression of sorrow and regret. The deceased officer was in command of the 1st Regiment of Hodson's Horse, and was marching upcountry from Julpigoree to Cawnpore, and had reached Benares, when he was attacked and carried off by small-pox. Major Palmer was the eldest son of the late Major General Caulfield, Chairman of the Court of Directors, and was universally loved and respected both in his own service, and by a numerous circle of non-professional friends and acquaintances.—*Harkaru, April 29.*

JAPAN.

(*From the China Mail, April 9.*)

IN our Overland edition of yesterday we published translations of two Japanese documents, seemingly authentic, which appeared in the *Japan Herald*; it is just possible, however, that either or both of these documents may be a canard meant to serve some sinister object. We have reasons for thinking, so which it is not convenient to publish at present; but assuming that the documents are *bona fide*, let us see what their purport is. One shews a hesitancy on the part of the Mikado to repudiate altogether the Treaties concluded with the Tycoon; the other discloses the hitherto mysterious facility with which the American Minister obtained a treaty for the United States without any display of force on his own part; it also, in a measure, accounts for the immunity from attack which he has so long enjoyed at Yedo. From the latter of the two documents, published in our present issue, it appears that the American Ambassador, by secretly representing himself as able to hold back the forces of England and France then approaching Japan, he said, with hostile intentions, got a Treaty on conditions of acting as peace maker in the matter. This explains so much that was formerly dark, that we are at first ready to view the documents as genuine; but it also places the American negotiator in a most unfavourable light in regard to diplomatic honesty. The other translation is not without an appearance of genuineness, in so far as it shews the same inclination to yield to pressure which at first marked the policy of the Japanese authorities.

There is one thing to be considered in the present Japanese emergency. Although it is allowed on all hands that the Japanese are brave in the sense of despising danger and disregarding death, and although it is also known that they possess a large military organisation with many of the most modern equipments of war, yet it is also equally certain that, in the practice of actual warfare, their experience has neither been large nor frequent. They have had no foreign wares for many centuries, and domestic warfare is almost equally unknown to them. The large armed retinues of the nobility are kept partly to maintain a barbarous kind of dignity, and partly to enable each Daimio to hold and govern his own territories, and keep up that state of abject subordination in which the masses of the people are accustomed to be held. Fighting on almost any scale is therefore unknown in Japan, and, though the armed retainers of the nobility get credit for courage and endurance, we have no proof whatever of their fitness for being manœuvred successfully on the field of battle. English officers, it is true, who have seen troops reviewed at Yedo, speak highly of their good order and discipline; but we cannot be certain that an army is likely to be successful in actual operations in the field after having done nothing more than appear on parade for centuries, so to speak. We cannot but be inclined to doubt the national bravery of a people who are so prone to resort to assassination as the Japanese are. It may be a courageous thing to cut down an unarmed man on the highroad; indeed it is more than the majority of Englishmen would have the courage to attempt: when the latter see their foes unarmed and harmless, they do not draw, but sheathe their swords. It may possibly be the case that men who are so brave where their opponents are unarmed, are not quite so bold in presence of those who are prepared to give them blow for blow. As a rule, the bully is a coward; and it should not much astonish us to see the Japanese nobility change their note with an Allied Expedition debarking at Osaka. The first of the two documents already referred to points in this direction—of that there can be no mistake; and it is for this reason that it becomes so important on its genuineness being substantiated.

The Mikado trembles in his capital, and the nobles, with their rich and gorgeous armour, and their hosts of insolent retainers, promise, as matters look at present, to turn out no better than so many stage Ivanhoes, whose military trappings are put on merely for the admiration of the pit and galleries. The Mikado invites a consideration of the Foreign question; admits the fact that the signing of the first Treaty was dictated by fear, and intimates some anxiety for the safety of his own person. We are afraid the nobles are only going to prove themselves tinselled cravens after all, who are inspired with courage at the sight of a party of helpless foreigners, and actually are so ill-mannered as to draw their sword before a lady, but who immediately begin to change their tone when they hear that the avenger is coming to speak with them.

There is an old saying, "Throw but a stone, the giant dies;" and it seems as if this giant, the body of Daimios, is destined to shrink into ridiculously small proportions so soon as it is fairly confronted with force—such at least is the tenor of the two documents referred to; they may be the production of some wag—we know of one or two in Yokohama—anxious to lead this country on to a war with Japan. Time, however, will shew whether we are dealing with a people, determined to stand like a wall of fire around their native islands, or merely with a set of pompous braggarts. We shall see the state of the nation's pulse when it is ascertained what demands the English Admiral has made and how these demands have been replied to. If the Japanese, as there has long been too much reason to believe, are really making steady preparations for war, and that notwithstanding the reports of their ambassadors as to European strength, &c., they expect a desperate struggle and prolonged bloodshed. In fighting the armies of Japan, no quarter need be asked or granted; for if, with their knowledge of what we have done elsewhere, and their acquaintance with the resources of every country in Europe, the Japanese rulers still pronounce for war, it will show us that we may expect a most obstinate resistance.

CEYLON.

(*From the Colombo Overland Observer, April 30.*)

OUR railway is quietly progressing; but already have we felt a first pull at our purse, sufficient to indicate what we must be prepared for; and more than requisite to scatter all ideas of a 'surplus revenue' or funds, to the winds. The needful for Mr. Faviell must be duly forthcoming—and no one amongst us surely grudges it now; but still we suspect an economising spirit, in other matters, will become the order of the day—certainly very unpropitious for the offer of the mother-country to ease us of the "surplus" so carefully hoarded by our Colonial Secretary.

A large labour force is already employed on the railway line, at different stations along the route; principally Tamils, of course, but still with a good sprinkling of Singhalese here and there, particularly where the line passes near their villages; and it is expected that no small amount of the earth-work will be performed through the instrumentality of the latter. As we mentioned before, the paddy fields and marshes on the first few miles from Colombo, prove one of the greatest obstacles to progress. Of many thousand cubic yards earth thrown into these by the late Company's officers, little or no trace remain at the present day, and experimental trials made by the contractor in the same manner, have resulted, we believe, in little better success. However, we are glad to learn, that judging from the reports before him while in England, the latter had the foresight, in conjunction with the Government Engineer, to order a large quantity of iron screw piles so largely used for such purposes. These—some feet in diameter, and made in convenient lengths of nine feet each adapted for bolting together,—will enable the "black spots" to be rapidly spanned. Of their adequacy to bear the necessary weight and strain, the most nervous amongst us need have no doubt,—proved as they will be to bear five times more than any amount of burden they can possibly encounter here. Indeed, with girders fixed across and sleepers laid above, and a sufficient length of piling screwed into the soil (marshy as it may be,) we are assured that no unsteadiness, not even a springingness will be experienced, and it must be remembered that five hundred feet will be the utmost length of the rail laid on these, at any one spot. All may be imagined, such enormous masses of iron workmanship are very costly, much more so indeed than the cost of embankments generally; but the great time thus saved is an important item, which we are glad to say, has been taken into consideration. No sooner will the part requiring such bridging near Colombo, be finished—and we believe the piles are now ready, (if not shipped,) in England—than all will be smooth for laying on rails and locomotives, materially to further operations so far as carriage is concerned.

In our present issue, we announce the close of our pearl fishery for 1863: the amount realized £51,017, is £3,700 below the official estimate and not two-thirds of what was generally looked for at the time that estimate was made; but yet from the inauspicious turn, matters took after the fishery had fairly begun, the result seems satisfactory to all parties. Some weeks ago, we drew public attention here to the great desirableness of our joining the other subjects of the British Crown in presenting some memorial to the Princess of Wales, and though we have heard much approval of the suggestion then made to send her some present, manufactured of the pearls secured about the time of "her wedding," we are sorry to say nothing has been done; and even the very cheap loyalty of an address, which our contemporary, the *Examiner* proposed is still, so far as we know, only a proposal. The want of interest in anything beyond our shores which rules among many here is painful, but we had hoped that the un-English apathy would have disappeared on this occasion. If any shared our hopes, let them share the consolation offered in the old *saw*:—"blessed are they who expect not; for they shall not be disappointed." At the time we first broached the subject, a necklace of our pearls was the article thought of. We have since been assured by a correspondent, that rich and famed as our Ceylon pearl fishery may be, it is quite unable to produce any pearls large enough for this purpose. We are reminded that, consequently, a pair of pearl bracelets, were the article presented to the Princess Royal;—and further that when the Colonists wished to procure a necklace of pearls for lady Horton, wife of our Governor of that name—on her departure from Ceylon—they were obliged to use pearls procured elsewhere, for the purpose. This is all very interesting to know;—but it does not at all follow that we should not do our duty towards the Princess of Wales.

His Excellency the Governor has made no move since our last: probably the effects of a late attack of sickness have not entirely passed away. He, and the principal officials, still remain in Kandy or on the hills. There are several moves in prospect among the Civil servants. It is now settled, we believe, that Mr. T. L. Gibson acts as District Judge of Kandy, during Mr. Murray's absence on leave. Mr. Bailey, Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, is also going home shortly, and his place will be temporarily supplied by Mr. Templer of Caltura, who, it is understood, is to get the permanent appointment as soon as a vacancy occurs. We see it stated by a contemporary that the acting vacancies thus created, will be filled up as follows, so far:—Mr. Pole to Jaffna, succeeded at Matura by Mr. A. V. Adams from Badulla; while Mr. C. H. D. Saram will act as District Judge of Caltura. The acting Police Magistrate of Kandy and the Assistant Agent at Ratnapoora, are under the censure of the public press, at present; and are likely soon to be called to account by their superiors, for breaches of 'law'—and bad conduct in general.

We also regret to hear that charges have been brought by a subordinate officer in the Public Works Department against a superior officer, which are at present undergoing investigation at the hands, we believe, of the Chief Commissioner himself.

The following circular has just been issued by Government to heads of departments in this island. Such a document appears to be call for here, and we think the present one satisfactory. It will be seen that a neglect of the regulations respecting the receipt, custody, and expenditure of public funds, will subject all responsible officers to loss of office. Any imperfections, therefore, in the present system of business in any particular department, should be at once submitted to Government for consideration and adjustment.

We also learn that Wellopulle's frauds, amounting to £1,500, have come under the consideration of the Secretary of State; and that Messrs. Evatt and Wilkinson have been called upon to pay the deficiency.

CIRCULAR TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 25th April 1863.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you for your information, the annexed copy of a circular despatch received from his grace the Secretary of State pointing out the necessity of a strict enforcement of the standing regulations respecting the receipt, custody, and expenditure of the public funds.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES SWAN.

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street, 12th March 1863.

SIR,—It has recently happened in more than one of her majesty's colonies that embezzlements of public money have been committed by persons holding subordinate positions in public departments, and this appears to have generally arisen from the circumstance that the confidence placed in these officers by their superiors had led to an imperfect enforcement of the standing regulations respecting the receipt, custody, and expenditure of the public funds. I think it advisable therefore to secure that public officers should be distinctly and positively cautioned, that a neglect of the regulations laid down for their guidance in the above respects, will subject them to loss of office. I think it right further to point out that it is one of their duties to consider whether the system which they are administering furnishes an adequate security against fraud, and to bring any imperfections under the notice of the local government. I have to request that you will communicate a copy of this despatch to those officers whom it may concern within your government.—I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir C. J. MacCarthy, &c. &c. &c.

The following is the usual statement of our Coffee exports:—the total quantity (including the *Sultana's* cargo, which vessel cleared after the date of our Chamber of Commerce table,) is native and plantation. 492,197 cwts., being 52,600 cwts. in advance of last season. Great activity prevails on every side in the preparing and shipping of Coffee and for this, the weather has been most favorable for some time back.

		Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total.*
4 Ships for *London*, with:—	cwts.	25,274	6,902	32,176
1 Do. Mauritius	,,	,,	684	648
Total 5 Ships with.....	,,	25,274	7,586	32,860
Total to 25th April 1863	,,	337,924	143,719	481,643
do. do. 1862	,,	327,209	112,324	439,533
* Cwts.....		10,715 Increase.	30,395 Increase.	42,110 Increase.

* This is excluding coffee taken by the *Sultana* for London, cleard on the 28th April, 1863 viz.:—

	Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total.*
	9,443	1,111	10,554

DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE CROP EXPORTED FROM CEYLON, FROM 1ST OCT. 1862 TO 25TH APRIL 1863.

Places.	*Plantation.*	*Native.*	*Total.*
LONDON	Cwt. 311,495	103,603	415,098
FALMOUTH	,, 296	5,904	6,200
NEW YORK	,,	10,503	10,503
GIBRALTAR	,, 1,484	5,225	6,709
BORDEAUX	,, 3,646	6,257	9,903
BELLEISLE	,,	8,828	8,828
MELBOURNE	,, 4,239	1,303	5,542
SYDNEY	,, 3,365	166	3,531
ADELAIDE	,, 3,398	148	3,545
MAURITIUS	,,	1,781	1,781
Total.....	337,924	143,719	481,643

We cannot omit mention of the rapidity with which this vessel, the *Sultana*, has been loaded. Of some 700 tons burden, and only laid out for loading on the 1st instant, she leaves after an interval of some 28 days with upwards of 500 tons coffee, 90 tons cocoanut oil, 1,300 lbs. cinnamon, besides coir yarn, cotton, &c., thus reflecting great credit on Messrs. Dickson, Tatham & Co. Agents, and all concerned, considering the conveniences at command here for shipping operations. While on this, we may mention that there is a great deficiency at present in our wharf accommodation at Colombo for storage and other purposes. This is a matter which must be remedied very shortly, and we are glad to learn that a plan for the purpose is now under the consideration of Government.

THE POLISH LEADERS.

(*From the Times, March 25.*)

THE following documents may tend to throw some light upon recent events in Poland:—

"DOCUMENTS.

"The National Provisional Government, considering the insurrection of Poland, invites General Louis Mieroslawski to take the Dictatorship and chief command of the insurrection.

"Warsaw, January 25, 1863.

"As proof of the transmission of the full powers of the National Committee to this new Government, the seal of this Act is still the same as that of the ancient Committee; it bears as circular motto, 'Liberty, Equality, and Independence'; and in the middle, on three separate shields, the Eagle, the Knight, and the Archangel Michael."

"PROTEST.

"By this Act of the 25th of January, 1863, the Provisional Government which evoked the Polish insurrection called me to the Dictatorship and to the chief command of all the armed forces of that insurrection. I accepted that honourable burden under certain conditions detailed in the reply which I sent to the Commissaries of the Government, and which, as far as I am concerned, were fulfilled by me with military punctually. At the same time I ordered a proclamation to be published, to be distributed at the proper moment. Nevertheless, from a feeling of high delicacy, out of respect for the proud sorrows of the country, which admit neither of fictions nor surprises, I abstained from making my nomination publicly known until by our arms we had conquered a territory and a tribune from which I could be heard and listened to by the whole country. This is why the authorities only and the leaders of the insurgent detachments were informed of it, that they might not plead ignorance in case of insubordination.

"Nevertheless, taking advantage, in the most unjustifiable manner of my civic prudence, hastily seizing upon the moment when a serious attack of illness compelled me to seek a quiet refuge, despite the most authentic and the most solemn act of the National Government, Marian Langiewicz on the 10th of March proclaimed himself second Dictator of the Polish nation over some thousand square miles of territory.

"I do not accept that audacious challenge to civil war; I confine myself to an appeal to national common sense, protesting in the name of the witnesses and guarantees, dead or living, of the act of the 25th of January against the outrage perpetrated against that act by Marian Langiewicz.

"GENERAL LOUIS MIEROSLAWSKI.

"*March* 11, 1863."

"Having read the above protest of General Louis Mieroslawski, we the undersigned, former members of the Central National Committee, ocular witnesses, and conjointly with Ladislas Janowski, Commissaries of that committee, acting as Provisional Government, declare to have taken to Paris, on the part of that Government, an invitation dated the 25th of January, for him to assume the Dictatorship and supreme command of the Polish insurrection. We here remind the country that our third colleague, Ladislas Janowski, has sealed with his blood, on the battle-field of Krzywosondz, at the very side of the said Dictator our common mission to the latter.

"Consequently, we feel that it is our right and duty, not only completely to approve the protest of General Louis Mieroslawski, but, moreover, to protest ourselves, in the most solemn manner, in the name of the Government which we have represented, against the iniquitous attempt of the military chief of the insurgents of Sandomir, Marian Langiewicz.

"LADISLAS DANILOWSKI.
"LADISLAS JESKA.

"*March* 15, 1863"

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

(*From the Vienna Correspondent of the Times, March 25.*)

VIENNA, MARCH 21.

ACCORDING to telegraphic advices which arrived from Cracow during the night, General Langiewicz and a hundred of his personal adherents, two of whom were women, yesterday crossed the Galician frontier at Opatovice and surrendered to the Austrian authorities, who at once sent them under escort to Tarnow. In the morning of yesterday Langiewicz negotiated with the Austrians, and tried to obtain from them a promise that he and his followers should not be removed into the interior of Galicia; but Lieutenant-General Count Mensdorff would make no concessions, and the fugitives were therefore obliged to surrender at discretion. On the authority of a Lemberg telegram, the *Ost-Deutsche Post* states that when the Polish Dictator crossed the frontier he did so under a false name, but I have been assured that Langiewicz at once told the Austrians who and what he was. Some of the persons who accompanied the Polish General were wounded, and, as they were unable to travel to Tarnow, they were given in charge to the medical men who are with the Austrian troops on the frontier. The Cracow *Czas* says that the corps under Langiewicz "broke up into small bands" after its defeat, but it is here known that the Poles were regularly routed, and that no attempt has since been made to collect and re-organise the fugitives. The Austrian authorities are making the necessary preparations for the reception of the disheartened insurgents, of whom no fewer than 4,000 are expected. As a rule, the Polish refugees leave their weapons behind them, as unarmed men are unmolested by the Austrian authorities, while those who have arms are *internirt*—that is, forced to reside in some place at a distance from the frontier. Some of my Viennese friends think that Langiewicz will be delivered up to the Russians or Prussians, "but I feel certain that the Austrian Government will not be guilty of such an unworthy action. When the Polish revolution of 1831 was put down the distinguished Polish General Dwernicky took refuge in Galicia, but Prince Metternich paid no attention to the urgent demands made by Russia for his extradition. Dwernicky was for a time *internirt* at Laibach, in Carniola but in the summer of 1832 he was allowed to emigrate to France. Though the Dictatorship of Langiewicz was of very short duration, it lasted longer than that of Dr. Tyssowski, who in the year 1846 was Dictator in Poland (or rather in Cracow) during three days and a half.

About ten days ago Langiewicz hurriedly left the village of Goszcza, which lies to the south-east of Skala in order to escape from the Russians, whom he knew to be advancing against him from Slowikow and Olkusz in the west. Wahlborn in the north, and Miechow in the east: Langiewicz marched in a north-easterly direction, and passed by Sosnowka, Gilbotow, and Zaryszyn on his way to a small place called Ksjasz, which is to the north of Miechow on the road to Jedrzejow. It must be supposed that when Langiewicz reached Ksjasz he learnt that a Russian column under Colonel Zbirow was at Jedrzejow, for, quitting the high road, he marched in the direction of Chrcberg, a village on the Nida, which he reached in the afternoon of the 16th inst. When the Polish Commander had quitted Ksjasz Colonel Zbirow marched from Jedrzejow, in the north, to Pinczow; General Szachowskoi advanced from Miechow, in the west, to Dzialoszyce; and a third Russian column, under the command of Colonel Czengeri, moved from Stopnica, in the east, towards Chrcberg. On the 16th a battle was fought between about 10,000 Russians, under the command of General Szachowskoi, and the insurgents under Langiewicz and Jezioranski. The engagement lasted from half-past 2 in the afternoon till 7 in the evening, and it ended in the defeat or the Poles, who lost their baggage and forage waggons. The Russians renewed the attack on the three following days at Zagoscie and Busk, and in the afternoon of the 19th the corps under Langiewicz existed but in name. Many of the insurgents crossed the Vistulla in the morning of the 19th, and in the evening of that day Langiewicz would have followed their example of the Austrian authorities at Uscie would have consented to receive him as a common traveller. The *Czas* informs us that the Poles obtained some partial successes at Chrobcgng and Zagosz in the morning of the 18th, but that in the afternoon they were obliged to seek safety in flight, as the Russians had received very large reinforcements. The insurrection in Poland has received a very severe check, but I am not inclined to think that it will speedily be *entirely* quelled. The Grand Duke Constantine and his official organs have recently declared that mercy will be shown to the offenders when the insurrection is put down; but it is here expected that the severity of the victorious Russians will be so great that the Polish cry of anguish will be heard through the whole civilized world. Might is right? A few days ago four Polish insurgents, who had crossed the Austrian frontier near Czernovitz, in the Bukovina, were overtaken by some Cossacks, and taken back in triumph to Bessarabia, M. Felinski, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Warsaw, who long was a mere tool in the hands of Russian Government, a few days ago informed the Grand Duke Constantine that he intended to retire from the Polish Council of State (Staatsrath) "That would be open rebellion," cried the Russian potentate. "You are trying to bring about a religious war," continued he, "but you will find that Russia is powerful enough to frustrate our intentions." The Vienna *Presse* learns from Warsaw that the Poles will burn down the only 4 houses the insurgents should fall as they believe that such a terrible catastrophe would excite the sympathy of the surrounding nations and Governments, and lead to an intervention in their favour.

* Langiewicz is a Prussian subject.

Business Announcements.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following viz:—

Ladies Fancy Crinoline and White Immitation Chip Bonnetts, Black and White Net shapes, Denmark White Luton, Split, Chenille, and Alexandra Hats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Paletot, Sun shades of various colours, Black Glace, Organdi, Spun and White Mantles, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Collar and Cuffs, Fashionable Piece of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Fairlight Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimmings, Braid, Scarlet and White Twill Regent Ties, West End Collers, Hats for Girls of Denmark Drill, Leaning Collers, Havana and Valencia kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Hose, Fine Black French Cashmere Boots Elastic sides, Air Tight Jappanned Tin Boxes, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Boots, &c. &c.

BASSETT & Co. (late WALKER & Co.)—All kinds of CARPENTERS' and ENGINEERS' TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD FITTINGS of all descriptions, including WATER CLOSETS, WASH-HAND BASINS, &c. &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT (*only a few casks left*), PAINT BRUSHES, GARDEN TOOLS, SHOT and POWDER FLASKS, RIFE FITTINGS, &c.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of W. H. WALKER & Co. are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, or they will necessarily be handed over to our solicitors for recovery.

BASSETT & Co.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be quickly relieved, the Gums cooled, and the Inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let the Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London (to whom alone the Government Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,

BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.

FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.

The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.

SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lerebora's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Mofussil, that he has just received per last Overland steamer the following Choice Selection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, White, Colored and Black; Spanish Lace Shawls and Mantles; Ladies' and Children's White Ready-trimmed Straw and Felt Hats; Crinoline Bonnets; the Jenny Lind Human Hair Comb; French Cashmere; French Muslin; Ladies and Children's Shoes and Below; Children's Socks; Office French Flowers and Feathers; all sorts of best Perfumery, &c. &c.

Also on hand Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits of all sorts.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accidents, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Rollingen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 1½ Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN of TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.

Contents.—The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

* Bill in price by post.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, at half-past 4 o'clock P.M., a House situated at the Churney Lane or Dhookirwaddy, Girgaum Road, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 23 and bounded as follows:—on the North by the House of Jose Perrier, on the South by the Oart of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, on the East by one of the houses of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, and on the West by a portion of the public passage of the Churney Lane.

For further particulars apply to the surviving executor Mr. FRANCISCO A. LOPES, Kalbadevie.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrices & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
Dr Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, "Tom Cringle's Lodge" close to Upna Cottage, on the Parell Road, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses, &c., of E. T. G. BROWN, Esq., the same comprising Carved Blackwood Drawing-room, Easy, Folding and Arm Chairs, Round, Dining, Side and Writing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Screens, Hat Stand, Side Board, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chests of Drawers, Camp Cots, Celaret Music Stool, Wardrobe, Dressing and Bath-room Furniture, handsome Papier Machee, Teapoys, a plated two-light Hanging Argand Lustre, Argand and Globe Lamps, Table Ornaments, Marble Vases, a Set of Electro plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet Frame, Hotwater Curry Dishes, handsome 4-light Candelabra and Shades, Cruet Stand, Stone China White, Gold, and Blue Dinner Service, Coffee ditto, a pretty Gold and Painted Dessert Service, Wineleaf pattern Glassware, Decanters, Fruit Dishes, Water Jugs, Dispense and Cooking Articles, a few dozen Claret, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Unless previously disposed of by private contract.

An elegant English-built nearly new light four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Shafts, &c., with a pair of fast powerful Bay eight-caste Arab Horses, 5½ and 6 years old, and a set of plated-mounted Harness.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Friday, the 15th instant.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Bleached, Grey, and Coloured Goods, Twists, &c.

ALSO,

On account and at the Sole of Chojee Peerbhoy Ebram, the Indentor.

P E
J H & Co. 1/146—146 Kegs Nails.

P E 1/5—5 Casks Wrought Iron Rice Bowls.

1 Case Coloured Twines.
1 Case Hardware, comprising Hammers, Butcher's Cleavers, Tower Pincers, Tool Chests, Screw Augurs, Double Iron Boarding Axes Ratchet Braces, &c. &c.

A quantity of unserviceable Stationery, Comprising Marble Paper, Wafer Boxes, Pounce and Pounce Boxes.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.

A beautiful little Carriage of this form is also for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted equal to any of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

HERBERT.

Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 13 per doz.

Bombay, 8th May 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, viz.:—

100 Dozens Sherry, by Stewart.
9 Cases of Chocolate.
7 ,, of Preserved Vegetables.
42 ,, of Vermicilion.
100 Kegs of Red Lead.
30 Dozens of Eau de Cologne.
3 Cases of Lozenges.

A quantity of China Gammon Board, Iokstand, Paper Boxes, Tea Tray, Cash Boxes, Writing Desks, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT KHANDALLA.

(*Without Reserve.*)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are favored with instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., the valuable Landed and Household Property at Khandalla, belonging to G. L. CLOWASJEE, Esq., consisting of Bungalows, Godowns, Stabling, Coach-house, and extensive Grounds, &c.

The Property which occupies about 20 acres of Ground is situated on one of the best sites in the station, and commands views of the Khandalla Incline, the Public Cemetery, Matheran, the extensive view of the Conkan, and is open to the direct seabreeze.

The Garden is well-stocked with Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, a plentiful supply of good spring water, a good carriage drive runs from the end of the Bungalows which are distant about one and a half miles from the Khandalla Railway station on the Bonjan side, and half a mile from the reversing station on the Ghaut Incline, where all Trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows unfurnished, and all further particulars may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE PROPERTY IS NOW ON VIEW.

TERMS—25 per cent. deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder of the purchase-money in cash in seven days.

NOTE.—Possession will be given on the 31st May 1863.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RAILWAY PLANT, DRAUGHT and SADDLE HORSES, BULLOCKS, &c. &c., AT PADUSBERRY, NEAR TO DYOLEE STATION.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Premises, near to Dyolee Station on MONDAY, the 18th, and on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 A.M, on each day, all the valuable Railway Plant, Contractors and Builders' Materials, &c. &c., used in the execution of the works on the Thorr-Ghaut Incline of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, consisting of 4 Waggons, Waggon and Lorry Wheels and Axles, Drills, Iron, Steel Blasting Fuse, Crabs, Blocks, Chains, Contractor's Rails, Cranes, Jacks, Carpenter's and Black-smith's Tools, Anvils, Shovels, Powrahs, Picks, Draught and Saddle Horses and Bullocks, &c. &c.

N. B.—A special train will be run from Bombay and back on this day only for the sale. Horses and Bullocks to be put up on the 1st day of sale.

Catalogues of full particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneers or at Dyolee Station, and the property will be on view from Wednesday, the 13th instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the Hon'ble H. HERBERT, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.) The same comprises sets of rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware, handsome Claret and Gold Dinner Set, elegant Pink and Gold Flowered Desert Set, rich Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, White and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of Best Plated "Melon Pattern" Dish Covers, Pairs of Oval and Round Hotwater Curry Dishes, handsome 4-light Candelabra and Shades, Cruet Stand, Butter Cool, Open-worked Bottlestands, Chased Silver Fruit Knives in case, Fish Knife and Fork, half a Set of Plated Tea Spoons and Forks, single and Chamber Candlesticks, a complete set of English-made Silver "thills pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, new and second-hand Cutlery, Adam's Revolver, &c., and the Furniture carved Blackwood such as Sets of Camp and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Arm and Easy Chairs, Bronze and Plated double Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Tea Trays, Reclining Couches, Hat Stand, an excellent correct going 8 Day Clock by "James French," Royal Exchange, London, with carved Bracket, Circular Table with Marble Slab, Conversation Couches, English Carpets, Drawing Room and Pridieu Chairs, What-nots, Vases, and Figures, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

The Horses are 1 Pair of Bays, Carriage Horses, and a set of Plated Mounted Harness.

One double-seated English-built Phaeton, with a pair of powerful Bay Carriage Horses, and a Set of Plated Mounted Harness.

One handsome Black Arab Riding Horse, single and double Harness, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view